REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,482.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

in the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander ——, Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave Tuticorin	16
,, Butnagherry	,, Colombo	17
,, Vingorla	,, Galle	18
,, Goa	,, Negapatam	21
,, Carwar	,, Madras	23
,, Mangalore	,, Cocanada	25
,, Cannanore	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Buddagherry	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Tellicherry	,, Coapalpore	27
,, Calicut	,, False Point	28
,, Beypore		March.
,, Cochin	Arrive CALCUTTA	2
,, Alleppy		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

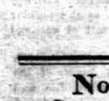
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry Hills, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

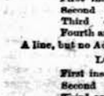
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 833 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st January 1873, at noon.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave BUSHIR	19
,, Kurrachee	,, Fao	9
,, Gundur	,, Koweit	19
,, Muscat	,, Bushire	21
,, Bunder Abbas	,, Linga	26
,, Linga	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Mohrah	,, Muscat	March 2
,, Bushire	13 ,, Gundur	5
,, Fao	16 ,, Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSHIRE	19 ,, Bombay	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

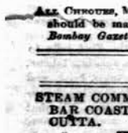
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
HARRISON LINE.
TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.



THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just successfully accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.
WALLACE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, hands-mely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Liverpool	Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10th FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on D.K., and is fitted with a Spacious Saloon, making-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have despatch :—

The "COMO," 1,400 tons, with accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers, about the 5th February.

The "ORLANDO," 1,437 tons, about the middle of February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity for intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 26 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,737 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twelve Passengers, will be despatched about the 12TH FEBRUARY next.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£70
,, Suez	£30
,, Malta	£40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Bombay, 27th January 1873. Agents.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,112 Tons	6.0 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 ,,	6.0 ,,	on 27th ,,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 ,,	6.0 ,,	on 31st ,,
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	6.0 ,,	on 14th April.
CATHAY	3,283 ,,	6.0 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	6.0 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 550
Second Class	,, 350

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 23rd January 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES (2,984 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain J. M. Rogers, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 tons and 400 H.P., Captain G. H. Rawley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About February 5th—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander.

About February 24th—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Abram, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA." 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Matthews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th February 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table exclusive of Wines, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-6
To Port said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th January 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Ada	£22	£15	£7	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	,, 3 0
Third Class	,, 1 8
Horses	,, 4 0
Carriages	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th October 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Simultaneous issue negotiated.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents—
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TIMAVO, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

YOUNG & Co., Agents s.s. Timavo.

Bombay, 24th January 1873.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on comparative trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and, STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity the proper mastication of food. Rowlan d's Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful permanent Brown or Black, which defies discrimination and is durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Hairdrs throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
20, HATTON-GARDEN LONDON, PROPRIETORS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, Table Ornaments, Dutch Oil paintings and Engravings, Photographic Apparatus, Books, a Walnut-wood Harmonium, Garden Plant, Dog-cart, &c., &c., at the Windly Hall, Old Telegraph Office, Lower Colaba.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th proximo, at or about 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of J. Linzey Willcox, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprises, plain teak and star cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated plate covers, cruet and breakfast stands, toast rack, waiter, cake basket, hotwater carry dishes, ice pitcher, fish knives and forks, a set of tea service in 3 pieces, decanter stands, argan muffineers, plated pedestal, argand and chandeliers, a set of electropia oil spoon and forks, chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved bickwood furniture, such as dining table, side-board, dining room chairs, whatnots, side tables, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, Cleopatra couches, tcapoys, Dutch carpet, fi strate engravings and Dutch Oil paintings in gilt frames, handsome flower vases with glass domes, musical box playing 6 airs, four-post bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, harmonium, medicine chest, real Chinese cardplate, table ornaments, photographic apparatus, dispense articles, cooking utensils, garden plant, books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A well-balanced and handsome Dog-cart, by W. Biddle Combe. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from 2nd proximo.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhouties, Chintz, &c.

Also, Office Furniture, such as blackwood, writing tables, chairs, maps, iron safe stand, looking-glasses, Chubb's padlocks, book-shelf, &c.

Also, few dozen bottles of sherry, port and claret by John Gillan, stone bottles, pints of cucacoa, and few dozen of Italian wine assorted kind, an invoice of double and single child perambulators, &c.

AUCTION SALE of a portion of Consignment of New, Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, rec ntly imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 10 and 14, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, by Messrs. Heerjee M. and Sons.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th day of February next, at 1 P.M., each day at the above named Shop, several Fresh Invoices of New Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, comprising pairs of handsome cut glass magic quart and pint decanters, each having 4 compartments, venetian glass tray weights of sizes, fancy toilet, jewel, collar and handkerchief boxes inlaid with shells and coral, leather cigar and travelling cases, Bohemian glass gilt toilet cases, small gilt ornamental mirrors with scent bottles, engraved glass fancy casks on gilt stands, rich engraved glass bowls for living fishes supported on dolphin fishes and figures, porcelain and gilt flower vases on lacquered and gilt stands, elegant card baskets, turtle-shaped spittoons on springs, "bed and rest" pattern luncheons, sets of carved and plain salad spoons and forks, a case of fresh gentlemen's and boy's boots and shoes of brown embossed and plain leather, copying letter books of 250, 170, and 750 folios, Rimmel's and brown Windsor fancy toilet and bar soaps, violet powder, corn flour, assorted perfumes, ladies' companions, cards of best knives and dagger, coloured glass soda-water filters with pewter tops, large and small-sized carpets, a roll of English Brussels carpet, coir door mats, large-size and small Railway rugs, huge pier glasses in rich gilt frames, oil paintings in frames, hand coloured transparent door and window curtains, rolls of transparent oil cloth for screens, double and single child's perambulators with hoods and aprons, rocking horses of sizes, fancy velvet cushions with gold cords under glass domes and stands, large and small albums, plated tea sets and butter pots, papier mache and gilt tea trays, carved wooden umbrella and walking-stick stands, plated egg cutting machines, mahogany, cheval and toilet glasses of sizes, cases of children's toys, colored glass panoramic balls of sizes, horse, nail, tooth, shoe, hair, and hat brushes, lemon squeezers, leather backammon boards, sets of box-wood chessmen, sets of jugs and basins, brass gilt pendulum clocks with morocco cases, and various other articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the articles are now on inspection.

N.B.—The delivery of Goods shall be taken immediately after the sale upon making the payment thereof, but after expiration of one week from the date of sale the same shall be sold on account of the purchaser or purchasers, who may have not taken delivery of their things purchased.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after SATURDAY, the 1st February 1873, REVISED FARES will be CHARGED for PASSENGERS between Bombay and Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Parell, Dadur, Mahim and Bandora; and from the same date, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class PERIODICAL QUARTERLY and MONTHLY TICKETS will be ISSUED between the above-named Stations on application to the Undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th January 1873.

TO LET, a commodious GODOWN in Forbes Street.—Apply to FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

1, Forbes Street, 30th January 1873.

WE the Undersigned make known to the Public, that we have distributed many GUJARATI HANDBILLS of the Notice given by THAKAR DOSSA LALJEE, in public papers (such as *The Bombay Samachar*, *The Jame-Jamshed*, &c.), on the 21st of January 1873; in Tamar, to LUCKMIDAS VUNDRAVUN and his wife GOMTEE, GOVINDJEE CULLIANJEE, JUMNADAS JAVER, SHAMJEE PREMJEE, and to such other persons on the 23rd of January 1873.

ATMARAM GOCULDAS.
જગન્નાથ ચન્દીદીન.
JUGGONNATH CHUNDEDIN.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited) held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolution was carried unanimously :—

Proposed by Bhoojee Naoroje Pallonjee, Esq., seconded by Vandrawandas Ithalsall, Esq., that five per cent. of the nett profits of the Company be set apart from year to year as an Insurance Fund, from which any losses by fire be met; that such amount be invested in Government or other Securities as to the Directors may seem fit and that it is unnecessary to effect insurance.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th January 1873.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that Pay and Allowances in arrears for January 1873 will be issued on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturdays, when payment will be closed at 1 P.M., and no Moneys will be received after that hour,) and that all Abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Saturday, the 1st, General and Garrison Staff.
On Monday, the 3rd, Officers on leave at the Presidency.
On Tuesday, the 4th, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.
On Wednesday, the 5th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I.
On Friday, the 7th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Monday, the 10th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Tuesday, the 11th, Ordnance Department.
On Friday, the 14th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Monday, the 17th, Byculla Schools.

Payment of Remittances will commence from Tuesday the 4th. All Bankers, Agents, and others claiming them are hereby informed that they must be so good as to submit their claims based upon the services which the Remittees are bound by the rules of the Service to send them and no longer depend, as has sometimes been the case, upon this Office for supplying them with information on the subject of the amount remitted to them.

Presidency Pay Office, Bombay, 28th January 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

Nature. Vol. July to December 1872	Rs. 6 12
Butler's Great Lone Land. New Edition	4 12
Braithwaite's Retrospect, July to December, 1872	3 12
Hamley's Operations of War. New Edition	18 12
Vambery's History of Bokhara	11 4
Bret Harte's Complete Works	4 12
Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History. 3 vols.	6 12
London Society. Vol. July to Dec. 1872	6 12
Cassell's Book of Birds. Vols. 4	6 12
Poor Miss Finch; by Wilkie Collins	3 12
Almanack de Gotha 1873	3 12
Little Hodge; by author of "Ginx's Baby"	0 10
Buck's Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works, 3 vols.	33 0
The Population of an Old Pear Tree	2 8
Solicitor's Diary, 1873	2 8
Roseleur's Galvanoplastic Manipulation	18 12
The Little Drummer; a Child's Book; by Bret Harte	3 4
Vanity Fair Album. Vols. 4	26 4
Court Beauties—Chas. II, folio, plates	13 4
Murchison's Siluria, 5th edition, 200 engravings	11 4
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	2 8
Music—Cambridge Text Books	3 0
As Pretty as Seven, and other German Tales	4 4
Scotland; its Songs and Scenery—illustrated by Photographic process	15 0
Boyd's To the Cape for Diamonds	8 12
Little Folks' Volume, 1872	3 4
Selections from Robert Browning	4 12
——E B Brownin	4 12
The Bridal Bouquet	15 4
LeGros Clarke's Outlines of Surgery	6 12
Cassell's Franco-German War. Vol. 2	5 12
Faith and Free Thought Lectures for the Christian Evidence Society	4 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ENGINEERING WORK.

MODERN EXAMPLES OF ROAD AND RAILWAY BRIDGES, illustrating the Most Recent Practice of leading Engineers in Europe and America, by W. H. Maw and James Dredge, &c. Half Morocco... Rs. 26 4 0

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ADDIS' HANDBOOK OF NINETY-THREE TABLES AND FORMULÆ, compiled from numerous works, suited to the wants of the Engineer, Architect, Draughtsman or Builder. ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IN FEBRUARY.

PRINSEP ON THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Fifth Edition ... ... Rs. 16 0 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RECENT INDIAN LAW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Broughton on the Civil Procedure Code	23 8
Macpherson on the Civil Procedure Code	18 0
Currie on the Penal and New Criminal Procedure Codes ...	20 0
Lyon's Law of India. 2 Vol	20 0
Norton's Leading Cases in Indian Law. 2 Vols... ...	23 0
Mayne's Penal Code. New edition, 1872	13 8
Collett on Torts. New edition, 1872	7 0
Macrae on Indian Divorce Act	10 0
Goodeve's Indian Evidence Act, 1872	3 8
Stephen on the Penal and Registration Act	7 0
Millett's Mofussil Small Cause Court Act	6 0
Chevers' Manual of Medical Jurisprudence for India ...	26 0
Stephen's Indian Evidence Act, 1872	7 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. AMBASSADOR.

PASSENGERS are requested to embark before 8 o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING, 1st February.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. STIRLING, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and counter signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Stirling.

Bombay, 30th January 1873.

NOTICES.

!!! NOTICE !!!

KEELL'S

EMPORIUM

OF

FASHION

WILL BE

CLOSED

FOR THE

SEASON

ON

SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY

22ND.

JOHN MAHOMED,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
6, FORBES STREET,

Employs an experienced LONDON CUTTER in his TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MAHOMED,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
6, FORBES STREET.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

G.'S LINIMENT.

The enormous demand for this remedy, and the number of testimonials to its efficacy as a cure for

Mange and all Skin Diseases

in

Horses, Cattle, and Dogs,

prove that it is indispensable to all Owners of Animals. It is now universally used throughout the Bombay Presidency and in many other parts of India.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
Per dozen, at Wholesale Rates.

SOLE PREPARERS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
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No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with References or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference, reasons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

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No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON

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Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
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Jubbulpore	Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and its Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
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YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £100 to £293
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £320
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £365
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £290 to £360
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £866
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
EN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market for shares and Government Paper quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ea.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	80
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730xd.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	232½xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
21,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	212·5·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	283xd.
.....	£20	109·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	18·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	190·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,470
5,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	860
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	435

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
200	5 0	all	10p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
230	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	260
150	10,000	11,000	100 pa.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	200 pa.	Bombay Press Co.	2,040
200	5 0	all	50 p.a.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 pa.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,000	all	80	Colaba Press Co.	6,450
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100 nl.
150	8,000	all	500	Fort Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	905
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Franci Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr ubic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	161
200	400	350	425 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1, 00	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	5.0
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Timevelly Press Co.	825
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,165
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,620
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	925
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,000 nl.
1,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,080
800	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	950
800	2,500	all	10 p.c.	Oriental	2,850
600	2,500	2,400	210p.c.	Royal	2,930
90	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,050

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,200
50,000	50	all	1½ p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	12 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
1,000	50	all		Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all		Preacher & Co	450
4,000	250	all	40 ps	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	191	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	93	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 10 27/32.
London Bank	6 months' sight	Rs. 11½ to 9/16.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11 7/16.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 3/16.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	223 ₹

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 19 ct.	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent	104 to 104½
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
ix per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report except a slight improvement in Bleached Mulls and Dorias. The following are our closing quotations for leading descriptions of Grey Goods :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yards	lbs.	Rs. 4 4 6	to Rs. 4 5 0
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7 ,,	,, 4 12 6 to ,, 4 13 6
,,	,,	41	,, 39	,, 8½ ,,	,, 5 11 6 to ,, 5 11 6
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 7 ,,	,, 5 2 0 to ,, 5 2 6
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 8 ,,	,, 5 13 0 to ,, 5 13 6
Mad'rpallam	32	,, 39	,, 3	,,	,, 2 2 9 to ,, 2 3 3
,,	,,	57	,, 39	,, 5½ ,,	,, 3 12 6 to ,, 3 13 0
,,	Jaccanets	40	,, 39	,, 2½ ,,	,, 2 1 6 to ,, 2 1 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by Europe firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds. 8 lbs.	Rs. 5 11 0
500	,,	,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 8 ,,	,, 5 2 6
1,000	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,,	,, 5 11 0
1,500	,,	Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,,	,, 2 3 0
1,200	,,	,,	32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,,	,, 2 3 0
3,000	,,	White Dorias	36 ,, 10 ,,	,, 1 4 6
2,000	,,	,,	36 ,, 10 ,,	,, 1 5 6
5,000	,,	,,	36 ,, 10 ,,	,, 1 6 6

COTTON.

The market closed steady, with moderate demand. Our closing quotations are as follows :—

New Oomrawuttee	(Ready)	Rs. 230 to Rs. 240
,, Akola	,,	,, 245 to ,, 246
,, Hinganghaut	,,	,, 286 to ,, 288
,, Broach M. G. (April delivery)		,, 286 to ,, 288
,, Dhollera (May delivery)		,, 235

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Grain	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolms at Colombo	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Codee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 0s.
Liverpool		£3 10s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Sauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Bangalore (s)	Burne	Sydney, Dec. 31.
	Stirling (s)	Nyberg	London, Dec. 20.
	Louisa	McInt-sh	Hamburg, Dec. 28.
	Pa ox (s)	Baker	Cabes, Jan. 22.
	Upis (s)	Geadon	Trieste, Jan. 1.

DEPARTURE

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Rustom (s)	Pead	Coast and Gua.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.		
27	Coconada (s)	Sure

DEPARTURE.

Jan.		
27	Golconda (s)	Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timavo, s, 400 boxes sarsaparilla, Antrobus & Co.; 1,100 bundles iron hoops, Dhurmsey Jeeva; 26 casks iron rivets, and 16 bars steel, Khimjee Jeeva; 25 cases slates, Bhiow Sahadha & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Como, s, 24 cases claret and 1 octave wine, Henry Rogers.

Mofussilite, 45 casks beer, Eduljee Pallonjee; 7 cases medicine, 1 cask glassware, 16 cases oilmanstores and 1 case soap, Shurafally Heptoola; 1,000 cwts steel, A. C. Dady; 50 casks beer, Framjee Jehangier; 10 cases slates, Bhiow Sazaba & Co.

Kingston, s, 3 cases umbrellas, Jaffer Noormahomed.

City of Brussels, 55 cases sulphuric acid, S. R. Sookia.

Orlando, s, 2 cases cutlery, Aboo Hajee; 35 casks ale, Burjorjee Rustomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 3 cases blackwood furniture, Cursetjee and Eduljee.

Nerah Greame, 200 cwts bones, Edward Bates & Co.

Ambassador, s, 32 bales wool, Dowjee Bhojraj; 50 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co; 62 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria.

Timor, s, 1 bale cotton, Dewomull Jusomull.

Como, s, 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Jeeva; 7 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.; 27 bales cotton, Motichund Suntockchund; 162 bales wool, J. Ghella; 42 bales wool, Mooljee Damjee; 65 bales wool, B. Bhuwan; 59 bales wool, S. Govindram; 4 bales cotton, V. Brothers; 29 bales cotton, R. Shawchanund; 43 bags coffee; Framjee Sorabjee & Co.

Cella, s, 48 bales cotton, Cursonjee Cullianjee; 28 bales cotton, Ramdass Vussonjee; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 180 cwts coir yarn, Curumsey Khetsey; 65 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund.

Crighton, s, 20 bales cotton, Mathooradass Soorjee; 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 202½ cwts hemp, Jewraj Goculdass; 700 cwts hemp, Davidass Khoosal; 50 bales wool, Soonderdass Mooljee.

South Tyne, s, 300 cwts dates, Shariff Salsmohomed & Co.

Tanjore, s, 125 bales wool, Nursey Khatow.

Orlando, s, 250 cwts gall, Premjee Runchordass; 130 cwts horns, Maledina Veerjee; 23 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 70 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 269 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Finley, Scott & Co.

Timavo, s, 130 bales cotton, Ritichie, Stenart & Co.

Huton, s, 250 cwts gall, Trithdass Dassomull.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes, s, 4 barrels coffee and 193 bales tobacco, A. Tait.

FOR ANCONA.

Hydaspes, s, 157 packages coffee, A. Tait.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore, s, 53 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Hydaspes, s, 584 packages coffee, A. Tait.

FOR ODESSA.

Tanjore, s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes, s, 7 cases dry fruits, Bounevialle and Sibille; 126 packages coffee, A. Tait.

FOR NAPLES.

Hydaspes, s, 50 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes, s, 110 packages coffee, A. Tait.

FOR GENOA.

Hydaspes, s, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 515 casks coffee, A. Tait.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes, s, 7 bundles skins and 30½ cwts indigo, H. J Abadin.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 29.

Macpherson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Dera Ghazee Khan.

Broome, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.

Webster Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Cawnpore.

Down, Lieutenant, 6th Royal Regiment, on leave, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 30.

Wetherall, Captain, 108th Regiment, on leave, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt R M B Thomas, Bom S C, Asst Commr, second class, Central Provinces, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Asst Commy and Hony Lt Patrick Walsh performed the duties of third class Commy of Ordnance in the Grand Arsenal, in addition to his own, from the 19th Sept to the 4th Oct 1872, both days inclusive.

Dy Asst Commy and Hony Ensign John Blair performed the duties of third class Commy of Ordnance in Mhow Arsenal, in addition to his own, from the 12th to the 17th Sept 1872, both days inclusive.

Capt K A Jopp, R E, having returned from Europe, his services are replaced at the disposal of Govt in the P. W. D.

Lt J C Barker, R E, Asst Engr, second grade, P W D, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The following temporary appointment is made :—

Lt. Col J H Reid, R A, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl, R A, during the absence of Lt Col Harris at the Camp of Exercise, Hassan Abdal.

The following order is confirmed :—

Sind Dist Order.—Dated 3rd Dec 1872, directing Capt C J Ander on to continue to perform the duties of Brigade Major, till, relieved, the permanent incumbent of the appointment being soon expected to return from furlough.

Col F A E Loch, Bom S C, has been appointed to act as Political Supt, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence of Colonel R Phayre, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lt C J C Thompson, S C, 2nd in Comd 9th Regt N I, for twenty months, from date of departure in April next.

Capt E H Noyes, S C, Qr Mr 3rd Regt N L I, for two years, from date of departure in Feb next.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lt Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps.—Major Richard Johnstone, 20th Jan 1873.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service to be Majors from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps.—Capt Thomas Prendergast Boles Walsh and Capt George Maughan Lyons, 20th Jan 1873.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt D C Pedder assumed charge of the office of Boundary Settlement Commr in Kattywar on the 16th inst, during office hours.

Capt H N Reeves, Ag Pol Agent, Rewa Kanta, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from 6th Feb 1873.

Capt C Wodehouse, S C, Ag Asst Resident, Baroda, is appointed to act as Pol Agent in the Rewa Kanta, during Capt. Reeves' absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt W A Simson, Personal Asst to the Pol Agent, Kattywar to act as Asst Resident, Baroda, vice Capt Wodehouse.

The appointments of Lt Col E C Ross and Capt S B Miles to Persian Gulf and Muscat, respectively, published at p 1206 of the Bombay Government Gazette dated the 20th Nov 1872, are to have effect from the 12th Oct 1872, the date on which Col Pelly left the latter place.

Mr S Hammick, C S, has been appointed Asst to the Pol Agent, Kolhapore and S M Country.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt E Mockler, Genl Lgd, to act as Asst Pol Agent, Mekran Coast, during the absence of Capt Miles, or until further orders.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the date of retirement of Mr Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay :—

Mr N Spencer to be Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Rao Bahadoor Baskar Damodher to be Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Rao Bahadoor Mudoo Shrinavajee to be confirmed as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M A, LL B, to be confirmed as first class grade Sub Judge at Poona.

Under the provisions of Sec 400 of Act X of 1872, Mr. Cooverjee Cawasjee, Mag of the first class at Tanna, is appointed in the place of the Collr of the Dist to take part with Sessions Judge in the preparation and making of the List of Jurors and Assessors qualified to serve in the Court of Session to be held at Tanna, and in hearing objections and revising the said list in accordance with law.

Mr. Charles Peile to be substantive pro tem. Govt Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, from the 9th Dec 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M P Shaw Stewart, Ag. Col. of Bombay and Supt. of Stamps and Stationery, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 21st inst.

Mr. W. B Peile to act as Collr. of Bombay and Supt of Stamps and Stationery during the absence of Mr. Shaw Stewart, or until further orders.

Mr. F Pollen to be Supernumerary Asst to the Collr of Shola pur.

Mr. A. C Trevor, C.S., having returned to the Presidency on the 20th inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him from 14th Jan. 187 for twenty months, and subsequently extended by four months by the Secy of State, is cancelled.

Mr. H T. Wingate, Asst Supt. Revenue Survey, B. M. Country, is promoted from the fifth to the third grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 8th Dec. 1872.

The undermentioned junior Civil Servants passed examination in the following languages on the 27th inst :—

Gujarathee—Mr C E G owford.

Marathee—Mr A Wingate.

Hindoostanee—Mr H W ward, Mr E C Ozanne, Mr A F Woodburn, and Mr C E Lang.

Mr F Nicol Mason, acting Asst Collr of Tanna, is allowed a furlough for one year and ten months, under Sec 7 (a) chap 3 of the Civil Leave Code, from or after the 7th April 1873.

Mr T D Mackenzie to be 2nd Asst to the Collr of Rutnagherry continues to act as Secy Asst Collr of Nassick during Mr Woodward's absence, or till further orders.

Mr J E Hormusjee to be at the Collr of Colaba, continuing to act as Second Asst Collr in that district.

Mr W W Loch to be Asst Collr of Khandeish, continuing to act as Second Asst Collr in that District.

Mr J K Spence to be Asst to the Collr of Poona, continuing to act as Second Asst Collr in that district.

Mr. H E Winter to be Asst to the Collr of Sattara, continuing to act as Second Asst Collr in that district.

Mr. R G Sinclair to be at the Collr of Canara, continuing to act as Second Asst Collr in that district.

Mr G B Laird to be Asst to the Collr of Ahmednugger, continuing to act as Second Asst Collr in that district.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TARACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be held at the CLUB-HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 31st JANUARY 1873, at five o'clock P.M.

By Order of the Committee.

Bombay Club, 31st December 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KARNALKAR—KAMALUDIN—January 16th, at Ahmednuggur, Sayyid Abdul Hak Karnalkar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Berar, son of Sayyid Jan Muhammad Khan, Nabab of Karnala, to the daughter of Khan Bahadur Meer Kamaludin.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHCROFT—January 19th, at Raneegunge, the wife of Peter Ashcroft, East Indian Railway, of a son.

BARLOW—January 23rd, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieutenant J. A Barlow, 107th Foot, of a daughter.

DAY—January 25th, at 13, Sudder Street, the wife of Henry J. Day, of a son.

HANNA—January 26th, at Orme's Road, Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of F. B. Hanna, Esq., Madras Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

COX—January 23rd, at Saugor, the infant daughter of Major J. B. Cox, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 10½ months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1873.

We begin to feel old; for if time be measured by events, it seems long since we were born. How much has changed in India since the years of Lord Dalhousie's rule! The gap between that time and the present is very great; as great as is between the period of the Reformation in England and the reign of Queen Victoria. It can easily be perceived now, that but for the mutiny of the Bengal army in 1857, the India of 1873 might have been put back for a century. For a hundred years and more the old East India Company had stood as a grand breakwater, against which the rising swell of the modern democratic spirit of England had spent itself in vain.

Time is a fierce revolutionist. The spirit of democracy is in the ascendant in these latter days. It is on us in India. By no ordinary catastrophe could the East India Company have been laid in its grave, and when the time came, in the progress of the years, that it must die, it was laid in its grave amid tearful regrets, and many still mourn that the good old time of the old Company's rule has passed away. The spirit of the age, however, made it imperative that it should be removed. How changed is the India of the present from that of the not remote past. One or two of those changes it may be well to note and reconsider. They are of a vital character and colouring all European life in India, causing discontent and rendering men uneasy, while all the time many are ignorant of the cause. We have to explain. In 1858, we crossed the boundary line marking of the India of the past from the India in which we live now.

During the days of the Company, men came to India, prospered, acquired influence, made friends and fame. They married, families grew up, only a few years of married life passed, and children born unto them had to be sent home for their education. When parting took place, there was ever on the part of the parents a distinct recognition of the fact, amid sorrowful regrets, that when the period of the education of their children in England should be completed, a family reunion might, and if God pleased, certainly would take place somewhere near the haunts of early days in India. On the strength of this hope many a weary day was endured in India. To children at home far from parents to return to India became a passionate longing.

In the India of the present all this is changed. Our Anglo-Indian life has, during the last fifteen years, been revolutionised. It is not too much to say that European family life in India has been demoralised. Our old Indian family life feeling has been broken up. Our competition system pressed on the acceptance of India by the rise of the all-powerful democratic spirit in the British Isles, while it has much to commend it, has fallen with a heavy hand on English family life in this country, not only on the non-Government classes but on the privileged classes, on our Civilians and on our Military men, in all departments of the Service. No matter how respectable a position a man may acquire in the India of the present, no matter whether he may be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, or a Judge of some of the Supreme Courts, or filling any of the thousand and one situations open to him in an Indian career, yet he may be able to do little or nothing at all for his sons, who have received, it may be, an expensive education at home. He can do little for his sons if they select a home career, apart from the mere power of money. A man in India is lost sight of at home, remembered, it may be, as an old friend, but out of sight he is out of mind. Our success in life in modern days hinges very much on the power one has of advertising himself. A man must be in the front in our fierce competition days, or he may as well be out of the race altogether, and he can do little for his sons in India if they should be foolish enough to select an Indian career.

All this is plain and on the surface. But is not the road open to all? It is. To the sons of Indian officers, civilian and military alike, to the sons of merchants as to any and all of Her Majesty's subjects, the way to preferment is open. What of it? The statement is plausible, but when examined, it is as unsubstantial as an Egyptian mummy is when first exposed to the sun after the repose of a thousand years.

Indeed one of the most unexplainable delusions that oppress the English mind is ensconced in the popular belief that becaue the road to preferment is open to all, and because, as it is often put, a peasant's son may become the Prime Minister of England, therefore the road to preferment is alike open to all. It is nothing of the sort. The theory is an imposing one, for it flatters our conceit, but the moment it is laid hold of it breaks in one's hand. What though the road be open to all Her Majesty's subjects, if all are not shod alike? If one man's son does not obtain a good *start*, what avails it to be told, he may run, if he please. Much worse it is for him, if he obtain no start at all.

But all the disadvantages of life in the India of the present are not merely on the side of parents in India. Our European children born in India are in these days subjected to great disadvantages. In no period of the history of England was competition in our schools carried on so fiercely as it is now. Our competitive system, along which lies the way to emolument, office, honour, and fame, has inaugurated in our schools a fierceness in acquiring knowledge, or in cramming if you like, which would astonish the uninitiated. Our boys now begin at five and six years of age to prepare for the last examination, to take place about one or two and twenty. Our whole school teaching in England has changed and is changing. Unless then a boy born in India is sent home at a very early age, when indeed a mere infant, the chances are indeed very few that he will ever come to the front on a high competition day. Even in the case of an exceptional boy it is a hard run race. Other boys, with as good if not better physical stamina, are ahead of the Indian boy in the start, and the probability is great that the boy who has started well will keep ahead all round the course and come in first at the winning post on race days. We have said enough, we think, to indicate how vast is the change that is bearing down upon us in the India of 1873. We might move all round the horizon of Europeans left in India; we might multiply examples; we might quote statements from the *press* of India, by the hundred illustrating and confirming our averment.

One common feeling of dissatisfaction pervades all classes of Her Majesty's European subjects in India. We are passing through a revolution of feeling in this country; all this has come upon us somewhat stealthily, and as yet it is understood only by a few. Our competitive system is simply modern democracy methodised in the form of law. All this change, arising naturally out of our competitive policy, was terribly intensified but a few months ago by the administrative action of the Duke of Argyll. We were wont, in the days of the Company, to hear the Black Act denounced. We in our modern enlightenment have changed all that. We have lived to hear a White Act denounced and not too soon or without a cause. Our sons, the sons of men who have given their lives for India, are in these days of 1873 alone, of all Her Majesty's subjects, solemnly debarred from what?—from the Uncovenanted and, even practically, from the Covenanted Services of India. Our readers must know that this is not a question of Covenanted and Uncovenanted, or of more pay or less, not a question of detail at all, but one of vital importance. Our rights, the right of every white man in India, have not merely been infringed upon, but have been trampled in the dust. No words of ours can sufficiently stigmatize the fierce badness and unfairness of the action of the Duke of Argyll. Justice to natives has come to mean in India injustice to Europeans. What, then, stated in intechnical language and in words so simple that he who runs may read, is the purport or character of our political action in India? If we can get at the feeling lying below our formulated law, all will appear clear. Our policy in India is simply this—we must conciliate the natives of India, as for Europeans we can do with them what we choose. To the lamented Lord Canning we owe this policy. Not that we disapprove altogether of his conciliation policy. The representative of the great Canning in those weary dreary days, when India was in a blaze of revolt, was thrown in upon himself and upon his father's career. The great American war was before him, and the action of the British people in that war overshadowed him. Nor did he belie his father's name in the policy which he inaugurated in India. But when Lord Canning inaugurated his policy of conciliation, it never entered into his mind to conceive that such an unfair wrench would be given to his policy as to debar the sons of every white man in India from the Uncovenanted Service in India.

Wherein, then, consists the vitiating element, the cankerworm in our modern administrative action in India? Whence have arisen the extreme view takens by the Press of India and the English Press of the punishment meted out to the officers implicated in the Kooka insurrection? Whence come the extreme diversity of statements ever coming up to the surface of our Indian Press literature on all matters connected with India? We will try to give an answer to this question. What our statesmen are trying to do in India is to hinge a policy of conciliation on a basis of power won and maintained by the sword. The Duke of Argyll is simply a representative of what is called intelligent public opinion in England. Now, in England the allegation of public opinion is, that all the evils that have happened to the British in India have been produced by bad management. Is it a mutiny at Vellore? It is owing to the action of some blundering official. Is it the Bengal sepoy mutiny? Then it is the cartridges. Is a judge of the Supreme Court hit down? There is nothing political in it. Is Lord Mayo cruelly murdered? It is the work of an assassin. Such is "enlightened public opinion" in England. The creed of Exeter Hall and all whom it represents is, if you treat the people of India well, then you need not fear mutinies and wars. The Press of England condemned Mr. Forsyth. The *Friend of India*, when manipulated by a working man representative of the Isles, denounced Forsyth as a knave.

But the real question at issue in India is not, after all, the mode of our rule, but the fact of our rule. It is not to the mode of our rule but to the fact that we rule, that the educated natives of India object. It is quite true, that to the vast millions of India the question of British rule has never come up as a matter of thought, far less as one of discussion; and consequently, when the question is asked, are the natives of India favourable to British rule? the answer is ever ready, they are. They plough their lands and reap their fields in quiet and peace.

But with the educated natives, an increasing body of men every day, the controversy is not about the manner of our rule, but about the fact of our rule. It is the presence of the European that chafes and frets and worries the awakened native mind, not his mode of action. During the whole period of British rule in the East, it is questionable if we ever succeeded in convincing one single native that we are intellectually superior to the people over whom we rule. In India we have a people who claim to be equally intellectual with ourselves. In that simple fact lies the essence of all the difficulties of British rule in India. If, then, the Duke of Argyll is right in solemnly debarring the sons of all white men in India from the Uncovenanted Service; if this is the true outcome of the conciliation policy of the lamented Canning; then by the law of an iron logic he will be constrained to move on, and sound the retreat and tell the world the spoils of Clive and Hastings have been restored and the legisl

THE DEFENCE OF THE DHURRUMSALLA AUTHORITIES IN THE LEPER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your leading article complaining of a leper not having been admitted into the Dhurrumsalla, I have to explain that he was admitted but ran away during the night. He was brought back two or three days after by a police peon. I then refused to take him because he might do what he had previously done, which is an undesirable example for the other inmates.

You mistake when you state that there is ample accommodation in the Dhurrumsalla. The insufficiency of room compels me frequently to refuse admittance to many deserving lepers. The leper ward which is attached to the Dhurrumsalla is full, so much so, that most of the rooms are shared by two men, and were more given them to be placed in these small rooms, their lives would be jeopardized. It is of the utmost importance, I am told on medical authority, that men suffering from leprosy should have ample room and not be crowded together, as it engenders disease, and increases the painful malady under which they suffer.

T. H. HANNAH,
Superintendent, Sir J. J. Dhurrumsalla.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though coming somewhat late in the day, I trust you will give insertion to a few remarks from me in reply to the "More-in-sorrow-than-in-anger" criticism of "Faculty" on your article of the 21st inst. regarding the appointments made from time to time in the Grant Medical College. I feel that in coming forward now I may be accused of again stirring up a subject that had been already settled and at rest; but then the nature of my employment carries me so far out of the reach of news of any description, that by the time subjects become matter for history with you they are altogether new to me, and this, I trust, will serve as my excuse for appearing so much behind time in the field. From the manner in which "Faculty" winds up his letter, he evidently means to convey that the opinions he puts forth are the opinions of the general body of the Medical Service; and he somewhat ingeniously tries to make out, and thereby hoodwink the public, that the members of his own Service hold the Inspector General blameless in the matter of these appointments, and that he is being made the scapegoat for the wrong doing and autocratic orders of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. This may be "Faculty's" individual opinion; but that it is so ubiquitous as he would have us suppose I totally deny. The section of the Faculty of which I consider myself a member hold very different views on the subject, and far from considering the Inspector General blameless on such subjects as the recent medical appointments, they look on him as the chief delinquent. In doing so, they argue, whether rightly or wrongly, that no lay man is competent to judge between the claims of contending candidates for purely professional appointments, and that therefore neither the Governor in Council nor the Director of Public Instruction are the parties to look to when they seek for them. They naturally turn to the head of their department for advice and encouragement, looking on him as the person best acquainted, or at least who ought to be, with their claims, and who is best placed to be able to take cognizance of their positions and previous labours. Whether or not this is the position the public would have the head of a very important and very expensive branch of its service occupy, I must leave you to determine; but evidently "Faculty" does not seem to think so from his own admission. It is notorious, he says, that in the late regime the Inspector General's advice was neither sought for nor acted on in the matter of medical appointments, and having said this much, he considers the Inspector General irresponsible for any mistakes regarding them. I too would allow the claim if "Faculty" gave one single instance in which the Inspector General had made even the faintest attempt to assert his own dignity, or contended for a voice in the management of a department the public holds him responsible for. This does not appear to have been the case; and I cannot suppose the Inspector General will feel very grateful to a champion who, in coming forward to defend him, tells the public at large that he has tamely submitted to frequent and unqualified snubs and that he has allowed himself to be treated as a mere nonentity while matters of vital interest in his department were settled by the usurped *ipse dixit* of an autocrat. "Faculty" might have told you, though, that there was one exception to the general rule of not accepting the Inspector General's advice adopted by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and that this exception gained as much notoriety in the service as did the general rule itself. However it is not a very savoury employment stirring up muddy waters, and so I shall let this matter rest: but I would ask you to take a glance at the last *Government Gazette* and see the appointment that has been made to the Assistant Surgeoncy of the European General Hospital and the chair of Pathology, Grant College, and then ask "Faculty," who seems so well posted on such matters, on whose recommendation was this appointment made, and how many of the long list of men standing senior vacancy on the list to the recipient, were even aware of the vacancy ere the recommendation was made?

The Jungles, 26th January. ONE OF THEM.

THE "ECONOMIST" ON THE CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's *Statesman* the editor refers to the few lines which I addressed to you this week regarding his and the *Economist's* currency theories, and suggests that it might be as well for me to study the question before writing about it.

I am quite willing to sit at the feet of the *Economist* and learn, but I may surely ask for explanations, and submit that my question, if an ignorant, was a pertinent one.

I referred to the plan of the *Economist* "we insist that the Bank should continue to issue notes against gold only, but affirm that the conversion of notes back into gold, instead of being a matter of private caprice, should be a matter of State discretion." The editor now asks "who wants gold brought to the Bank for notes? It is this very carrying of gold to the Bank for notes and then the notes back to the Bank for gold, that we would stop."

I certainly understood from the first quoted article, and to me of his previous writings, that the editor laid it down as the basis of a sound currency to obtain all the gold you can in exchange for notes, especially one pound notes, it was the privilege we now accord of taking notes back to the Bank for gold" that he would stop, as quite out of accordance with a sound monetary system. If the *Statesman* "insists on the Bank issuing notes against gold," and would "stop carry ng gold to the Bank for notes," what is it he proposes to do? I am less anxious now to be a

30th January. SHAREHOLDER.

BOMBAY.

PRESSURE on our space compels us to hold over several letters to the Editor and some local matter.

FALSE WEIGHT.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday fined one Premjee Manockchund, a retail dealer, Rs. 20. for having in his possession a false weight.

HER MAJESTY'S TURRET SHIP MAGDALA, was hauled into dock yesterday for the purpose of cleaning and painting her bottom.

INQUEST.—Dr. Howlett held an inquest yesterday at Matoonga concerning the death of Narayen Gangjee. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

A NEW PLEADER.—The Judges of the High Court have issued a sunnud to Mr. Burjorjee Eduljee Modi, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the High Court, Appellate Side.

PRESIDENCY PAY OFFICE.—In an advertisement in another column the days are notified on which pay and allowances and remittances will be paid by the Presidency Paymaster.

TANNA.—Mr. T. Monck Mason, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting First Assistant Collector of Tanna, has been allowed furlough for one year and seven months.

THE CHIEF OF VINCHOOR AND HIS BROTHER.—The Chief of Vinchoor and his brother have been invested with certain powers of Magistrate of the first class in the district of Nassick.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—The Gackwar of Baroda has forwarded several articles to the Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the forthcoming Bombay Exhibition.

THE KOLHAPORE POLITICAL AGENCY.—Mr. S. Hammick, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapore and Southern Maratha Country.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship has been adjudged by the Syndicate to Motichund Odhowji Sati, of Kattywar High School, from 1st January 1873 to 31st December 1874.

THE HARBERT AND LA TOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.—This scholarship has been adjudged by the Syndicate to Acharya Devshankar Ravishankar, of Kattywar High School from 1st January 1873 to 31st December 1874.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF SATTARA.—Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccaje, late of the Bombay Municipality, and at present District Deputy Collector of Sattara, has been appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.—The subject for the year 1873 for the Homejee Cursetjee Prize is "Akbar." The prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 200, will be awarded for the best English poem by a University student.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, a Mahomedan named Deena Mahomed, a noted thief, was sentenced to six months' hard labour, on a charge of stealing a raw hide, the property of Mahomed Cassum.

THE ACTING COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.—Mr. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, Acting Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, and Mr. W. R. Pratt has been appointed to act for him.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—A man named Hoosein Allah was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with seriously assaulting one Mohan Janna, and was, on conviction, sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and was bound over to keep the peace.

THE TANNA SESSIONS.—The first Tanna Sessions for 1873 open on Monday, the 3rd February. The calendar is serious and heavy. The Sessions Judge, the Joint Sessions Judge, and the Assistant Sessions Judge will sit simultaneously, in separate Courts, for the trial of cases.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, a man named Purmanund Bhookhan was charged with assaulting one Fukeerchund Premwullub. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20. Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, solicitor, conducted the defence.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday one Imambux Allabux, a labourer employed on board the ship Alabama, got seriously hurt by a hook slipping that was attached to a piece of timber which was being hauled out of the ship, and striking him on the face. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan named Alli Akud, an old offender, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in his possession a quantity of old iron, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man admitted the offence and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th January 1873, Rs. 80,82,246; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 1,55,395; total balance, Rs. 82,37,641. There are in addition 1,58,128 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Apollo Bander this evening by the Bombay Town Band —:

March.
Selection.....Sumon Bocconegra .....Verdi.
Valse ..... Silvia.....Godfrey.
Redowa ..... ——— .....Strauss.
Quadrille..... ——— .....Cotinho.
Polka ..... ——— .....Strauss.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 28th January, was 414, being 54 more than in the preceding week, 24 more than the total of the week ending 30th January 1872, and 51 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 254 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

DR. BHAU DAJEE.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, H. E. the Viceroy has written a letter to Dr. Narayen Dajee, in which he expresses his sorrow for the serious illness of his brother Dr. Bhau Dajee. His Excellency desires Dr. Narayen to write to him every day as to the state of Dr. Bhau's health. The Hon. Mr. Ellis and other Native Princes and Chiefs have, it is said, addressed similar letters to Dr. Narayen.

REWA KANTA POLITICAL AGENCY.—Captain H. A. Reeves, Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence; Captain C. Wodehouse, Acting Assistant Resident, Baroda, has been appointed to act as Political Agent in Rewa Kanta; and Captain W. A. Salmon, Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, to act as Assistant Resident, Baroda, vice Captain Wodehouse.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—From a gradation list of Judges and Assistant Judges as it stood on the 1st instant, we see that there are eight appointments of 1st grade Judges who draw a salary of Rs. 2,325, three of 2nd grade Judges drawing a salary of Rs. 1,800, two of Senior Assistant Judges drawing a salary of Rs. 1200, two of 1st grade Assistant Judges drawing Rs. 900, three of 2nd grade Assistant Judges drawing a salary of Rs. 800, and two of third grade Assistant Judges drawing Rs. 600.

TWO SAD CASES OF DEATH FROM TYPHOID FEVER.—Two notifications of deaths which occurred on Wednesday have attracted some attention, and we learn that they are peculiarly sad cases. The deceased were Mr. P. Rivington of the chief Engineer's office, G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. N. G. Dawson, foreman saddler to Messrs. Geo. Nicol and Co. The former died at Upper Colaba from typhoid fever, and was married only two months ago, and the latter died at Grant's Buildings of the same disease and had been married only six weeks ago.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—With reference to the High Court's notifications, dated 16th April and 25th November 1872, a doubt having arisen as to the nature of the Judge's certificate to be granted to candidates for the District Pleaders' examination to be held this year, the Judges of the High Court are pleased to explain that the application for admission to the examination must be accompanied with a certificate granted by the Educational Department, to the effect that the applicant has passed according to the sixth standard for vernacular schools. Besides this no other certificate of being properly educated will be required.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Basha Magrebi and Suckeena, woman, were charged with obtaining possession of a minor under the age of sixteen years, named Fatma Bebee, daughter of the late Mahomed Ally Gitay, of Poona, with intent that such minor should be used for the purpose of prostitution. The charge was preferred by Shaik Ahmed Moonshee Abdool Kadur Gitay, the uncle of the girl. The prosecution stated that the prisoners were willing to give up the girl, and consequently they did not wish to press the charge. The charge was allowed to be withdrawn, and the prisoners were accordingly discharged.

A WORD OF WARNING.—We have had our attention called to the fact that in at least one of the principal hotels of Bombay, a number of neatly got up pamphlets entitled "Prof. O. Phelps Brown's Shaksperian Annual Almanac" have been handed to the servants, by a commission agency house recently established in Bombay, for distribution to the residents. These books that agency ought to be ashamed of. The "almanac" contains a calendar, information about postage, &c., all which is only preliminary to shameless advertisements, the nature of which we daresay it will be needless further to particularise. We should warn proprietors of hotels to enquire if any of the pamphlets have been laid on their tables, and advise them to burn all they may be able to lay their hands on. This is one of the latest attempts to force such pamphlets on the notice of the public, and is one of the most disgraceful we have heard of.

WE hear from Poona that Mr. Samuel Cooke, Professor of Geology in the Engineering College, has taken his pupils, by rail, to the Nizam's Dominions on their annual geological tour. From the curriculum of the Poona Engineering College as laid down in the Bombay University Calendar, it would appear that the object of this geological excursion is to familiarize the candidates for the L. C. E. degree with the mode of constructing geological maps and sections. We would recommend those students whose hopes of obtaining employment in the P. W. D. have been damped by the recent speech of His Excellency the Governor at the University Convocation, to turn their attention to the Geological Survey Department, since the want of any practical knowledge cannot be thrown in their faces as an excuse for not giving them employment in that department. If some encouragement be not given to the successful students of this institution, we may shortly expect to hear of its Professors lecturing to the tables and chairs.

THE THEFT AT THE GODOWN OF MESSRS. GADDUM AND CO.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, on Wednesday, Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jaffer Ismail, Ebrahim Jewajee, Allibhoy Oomerbhoy, and Esubjee Allibhoy, were again placed at the bar; the first was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three bales of grey yarn and one case of dhoties, of the value of Rs. 1,275, belonging to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.; the second and third with abetting the commission of the offence and dishonestly receiving the stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen; and the fourth and fifth with voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of the said stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) appeared to conduct the prosecution; Mr. Hurryshunker Balkrishna, pleader, defended the fourth and fifth prisoners. Mr. Jefferson asked the magistrate's permission to withdraw the charges as regards the first and second prisoners, and wished to amend the charges against the third, fourth, and fifth prisoners to this effect—having in their possession, or conveying in some manner, property reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The magistrate having complied with the request, the first and second prisoners were discharged. Some additional evidence was taken against the third, fourth, and fifth prisoners. They were adjudged guilty and each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—31ST JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

674-70—Leathes and Crawford—Memon Abdool Guny and others v. Memon Rahimtoolla and others—Tyabjee and Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

728-71—M. M. Munshi—Bhugwandass Vujoobhoy and others v. Gopalrao Mahirall—Tyabjee.

SUMMARY SUIT.

37-73—Jefferson and Payne—Sorabjee Temooljee v. Hajee Dada Abdoolla—No appearance.

LONG CAUSE.

140-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kisondas Junnadas v. Sewlall Motilall—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. (Part heard.)

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

199-71—Jefferson and Payne—Manockjee Eduljee v. H. M.'s Government of Bombay—R. V. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

742-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Naronjee Damodhur v. Vussoujee Nathoo—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

395-71—Jefferson and Payne—Sakervahoo, widow, v. Canjee Luximidas—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

515-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—A. D. Sassoon and others v. Kursondass Mayabhund—No appearance.

542-70—Jefferson & Payne—Jairaj Peerbhoy and others v. Eldon Stewart Curry and others—Dallas and Lynch.

608-70—R. S. Dallas (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Mathooradass v. Rambhawoo Basker—No appearance.

617-70—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Matter of petition of Richard Latham v. Jaitha Vullubjee—No appearance.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—S. Tyabjee and Company v. Mahomed Ally Esoobhoy and another—No appearance.

786-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kes wjee Maludowjee v. Bhimjee Ghirdhur—Manisty and Fletcher.

849-70—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Tapidass Vurujdass and another v. Assar Purshotum and another—No appearance.

864-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Sam Mendel v. Francis Martin and others—Leathes and Crawford

873-70—Leathes and Crawford—Pemjee Issur v. Joseph Frederick Aldridge—Rimington, Hore & Langley.

878-70—K. Morojee—Heeraiall Girdhur v. Nusserwanjee Jamasjee—Dallas and Lynch.

879-70—Leathes and Crawford—Madhowrao Dinanath v. Purshotam Govind and another—No appearance.

907-70—Shamrao—Treemuldass Dhanath v. Nanabhay Pandoorung—No appearance.

936-70—Leathes and Crawford—Saleman Jalkart and others v. Ramjee Vussonjee—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE STEAM SHIP PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a cargo of specie and 36 deck passengers.

THE SHIP LOUISA, 939 tons, Captain A. McIntosh, arrived yesterday from Rangoon (December 28th) with a cargo of teak timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee and Sons.

WE are informed that Mr. Yates, the pilot in charge of the Khedive when the collision with the Aral took place, was tried last week by a Marine Court, and honourably acquitted, the jury returning a verdict in his favour, without even calling on him for his defence.—*Englishman.*

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda arrived at Madras from Suez on the 27th with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Col. and Mrs. Grove and 2 infants, Miss Girard, A. Wadham and Macfeat.
From Brindisi to Madras—Mr. T Stanes, and Revd. J. Organe.
From Galle to Madras—Lord Stafford, Lord Lewisham and Mr. Patterson.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Moseby and infant, Mrs. Bruce and infant, Dr. J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Head, Miss Brummell, Mr. W. Scully, Dr. Coulke, Mr. Halibank, Mr. J. R. Burton, Mr. R. Sinclair, and Mr. J. Rainshaw.
From Suez to Calcutta—Mr. Simson.
From Galle to Calcutta—Mr. F. Beamish, Mr. Pomery, Mr. King, Mr. Keach, Mr. an l Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Holme, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Allan, Captain Tatchell, Mr. Macfeait, Mr. E. Sutton, Mr. Sterling, Reverend R. Broomfield, Mr. T. Moore, and Mr. Bartlett.
Ship took from Madras to Calcutta—Mr. Blyth, Captain Poxley, Mr. Harwood, Mr. R. Mangles, and Mr. Umvin.

THE P. AND O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BANGALORE, Captain G. C. Brome, arrived from Sydney yesterday. The following is the passenger list:—From Sydney to Southampton—Mr. Tulloch and Mr. Luscombe. From Sydney to Venice—Mr. J. B. Johnson. From Sydney to Bombay—Mrs. Scougall's ayah. From Melbourne to Southampton—Miss de Philipsthal, Mr. and Mrs Spensley, two infants, and European female servant, Mrs. Slaughton and companion, Mr. and Mrs. Moline and Mr. Bowman. From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond, Mr. Spiro, Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. J. L. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Young, three children, infant, and two European female servants. From Melbourne to Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Valiant. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr. Wellworth's groom and Mrs. Counsell and infant. From Colombo to Venice—Mr. F. C. Loos and child, and Mr. J. Stuart. From Colombo to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and Mr. A. C. Gumpert and servant. Company's employés. From Sydney to Bombay—Mr. G. J. Sullivan. From Galle to Bombay—Sheikh Rustom and Sheikh Hamdo Sheikh Imam. She brought the following cargo:—1 case ox tongue, 9 cases and 15 barrels tallow, 9 cases butter, 1 case plants, 1 case cheese, 1 case bacon, 6 tierces beef, 1 case meat, 11 cases jams, 1 case effects, 1 case apparel, 1 case wine, 2 horses, and 1,546 packages coffee for transhipment to different ports.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER TAPTEE.

WE have already reported the decision of the Marine Court of Enquiry appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of the coasting steamer Taptee, on a sunken rock off the Vingorla group on the morning of the 16th November last. The papers connected with the investigation were forwarded to Government, and the following is their resolution thereon:—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the finding of the Court, and to direct that the certificate of competency as master held by Mr. C. P. DeCosta be suspended for a period of three months from the date he surrendered the certificate."

MUSCAT OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT.

(FROM 4TH TO 18TH JANUARY.)

No change has occurred in the state of affairs in Oman since the last report.

The second anniversary of His Highness Seyyid Toorkee's acquisition of the sovereignty of Muscat was celebrated on the 7th instant by salutes from the ports.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

4th January, Turk. Str. Babel from Persian Gulf.
4th do Turk. Str. Nineveh from Aden.
10th do Mail Str. Cashmere from Bombay.
13th do Str. Patna from Persian Gulf.
18th do Mail Str. Euphrates from Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

4th January, Mail Str. India to Bombay.
6th do Turk. Str. Babel to Jeddah.
6th do Turk. Str. Nineveh to Persian Gulf.
11th do Mail Str. Cashmere to Persian Gulf.
14th do Str. Patna to Jeddah.

BUSHIRE NEWS REPORT.

JANUARY 11TH.

MARITIME tranquillity prevails in the Gulfs of Persia and Oman.

H. M.'s s. s. Nimble left this for a cruise on the 8th January.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

28th Dec., Mail steamer India from Busreh.
" H. M.'s s. s. Nimble from Bahrein.
3rd Jan., Steamer Patna from Busreh.
4th do. Steamer Euphrates from Bombay.
th Jan. Steamer Euphrates from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

29th Dec., Mail steamer India to Bombay.
30th do. Turkish Steamer Babel to Jeddah.
4th Jan., Mail Steamer Euphrates to Busreh.
8th do. H. M.'s s. s. Nimble to Bahrein.
9th do. Steamer Patna to Jeddah.

IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s gunboat Hugh Rose, Bombay Mail Steamer Euphrates.

PIGEON SHOOTING HANDICAP.

I DO not presume to criticise the strictures of such a formidable potentate as the *Argus* when he denounces the sport of pigeon shooting, but leave that business to the new Gymkhana which will, in a few days, be formed on a permanent basis—an institution that doubtless will prove a panacea for the general mismanagement of sporting matters in Bombay—but when the *Argus* thinks fit to call to account the great recognised sporting journal of this Presidency, by asking, "How could the *Gazette* allow such language to appear in its columns?" all I can say is such arrogance speaks for itself, and sets off the oleaginous pettifogger in his true colours. The *Argus* may describe me as a "Bird Butcher," a "Murderer of Doves," or by any other pretty term that it pleases, but "Smoothbore" will nevertheless continue to relate in "smooth terms" the doings of the Gun Club at its weekly meeting, so long as you, Sir, are willing to admit them in the columns of your far-famed journal. Before I proceed to relate in "the elegance of my language," so obnoxious to the *Argus*, the doings of the Gun Club at yesterday's meeting, I must apologise for having unintentionally established a raw sore in the hide of "The Rommany Rye;" he seems to take the words "canting, crawling libellers, and snivelling milksops" as applied to himself. I sincerely hope the cap does not fit. Can you inform me, Sir, does this gentleman, this arbiter elegantiarum, understand the art of holding his gun straight? for should you reply in the affirmative, I think I had better take my passage in the next P. and O. steamer to England, and get out of his dangerous way before it is too late.

In the first handicap sweep six men entered—Messrs. Fraser Hore, Lochlan, Rodger, Captain Doughty, Col. Moyle, and Captain Perjee, the champion shot of England in 1871. It was won by Mr. Lochlan, the gentleman who carried off the first prize at the great handicap meeting, killing all his birds. The same gentlemen were joined in the second sweep by Messrs. Eden and Mitchell, and the sweep was won by Mr. Fraser Hore, who shot off a tie with Mr. Eden. The above sweeps were at three birds each man, one miss putting the shooter out. The third and fourth sweeps were at five birds each, and Capt. Morland, Capt. Burgess, Mr. Abbott, and Dr. Watling having joined the competitors, the same took some time to shoot off. They were both won by Mr. Fraser Hore, he having killed all his birds. The fifth sweep was at three birds and was won by Capt. Perjee, he being the only shooter in who killed all his birds. The sixth sweep was at double birds, and was shot off almost in the dark. In the first round Mr. Abbott and Dr. Watling each scored right and left in very pretty style, and in shooting of the tie, Dr. Watling won it, again killing right and left. A match at three birds then was shot at thirty yards rise by Captain Perjee and Mr. Abbott, which was won by the latter. This gentleman has vastly improved of late in his shooting. When first he commenced he rarely hit a bird, and now he is always dead on them at any distance. He may well say in the words of Ovid, *Cernite siru qualis, qui modo qualis eram.* For the information of "Reform" and "Muzzle Loader," I may here mention that a new set of rules have been drawn up for the Club and sanctioned by the Committee, which will shortly be distributed amongst the members of the Club. The following is the score:—

29TH JANUARY 1873.

First Sweep at 3 Birds.

No. of yards.	Names of Shooters.	Birds Shot.			Ties.	Won by.
24	Fraser Hore.....	0				
26	R. N. Lochlan	1	1	1		Lochlan.
21	Captain Doughty ...	0				
23	Colonel Moyle.....	1	1	0		
26	J. E. Rodger	0				
26	Captain Perjee	1	0			

Second Sweep at 3 Birds.

23	Fraser Hore.....	1	1	1		1 Fraser Hore.
27	R. N. Lochlan.....	1	0			
21	Captain Doughty ...	0				
25	Colonel Moyle.....	0				
25	J. E. Rodger	0				
25	Captain Perjee	1	0			
26	G. Eden.....	1	1	1		0
28	T. Mitchell	0				

Third Sweep at 5 Birds.

24	Fraser Hore	1	1	1	1	1	Fraser Hore.
27	R. N. Lochlan.....	0	1	0			
21	Captain Doughty ...	0	1	0			
24	Colonel Moyle.....	1	0	0			
24	J. E. Rodger	0	0				
21	Captain Perjee	1	1	1	1	0	
25	G. Eden	1	0	1	1		
25	T. Mitchell	1	1	0	1		
26	J. Abbott.....	0	0				
26	Captain Burgess ...	0	0				

Fourth Sweep at 5 Birds.

25	Fraser Hore	1	1	1	1	1	Fraser Hore.
26	R. N. Lochlan.....	0	0				
21	Captain Doughty...	0	0				
23	Colonel Moyle	0	1	0			
23	J. E. Rodger	0	0				
23	Captain Perjee	0	0				
24	G. Eden	0	0				
25	J. Abbott.....	1	1	1	1	0	
25	Captain Burgess ...	0	1	0			
23	Captain Morland ...	1	0	0			
26	Dr. Watling.....	0	0				

Sixth Sweep at Double Birds.

21	Fraser Hore	0				
21	Colonel Moyle.....	0				
21	J. G. Rodger	1				
21	Captain Perjee	1				
21	J. Abbott	1	1			0
21	Captain Morland ...	1				
21	Dr. Watling.....	1	1			1 1 Dr. Watling

Match at 3 Birds.
30 Yards Rise.

30	Captain Perjee	1	0	0	
30	J. Abbott	1	1		J. Abbott.

SMOOTHBORE.

NASSICK SESSIONS COURT.

(Before SATYENDANATH TAGORE, Esq., Joint Judge.)

The Queen v. Hazaree, Jasroop, Lukhoo, Himmutram, Kalooram, and Kustoo, all Marwarrees.

THIS case was heard at Nassick on the 24th and 25th January 1873.

1st charge against all for rioting under section 147 of the Penal Code.

2nd charge against all for causing "hurt" under section 323 of the Penal Code.

3rd charge against Hazaree and Jasroop only for "murder" under section 302 of the Penal Code.

All the prisoners pleaded "not guilty."

The public prosecutor at Nassick conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. G. S. Judge, Solicitor and Vakeel of the High Court of Bombay, and Mr. Krishnarao, a Vakeel of the Zillah Court of Tanna, conducted the defence.

Ten witnesses, in add tion to Mr. Burn, the medical witness, were examined on behalf of the prosecution, and they were all cross-examined by Mr. G. S. Judge for the defence.

The case which the prosecution set up was that Gungya, a man of the Mahar caste and the brother of the deceased Hunmunta, went to a tank for water near the railway at Egutpoora accompanied by a boy by name Naria, and the boy Naria picked up two tiles among some rubbish, whereupon the prisoner Himmutram came up and claimed the tiles as his and gave the boy a slap, and on Gungya remonstrating with him, he struck Gungya also. The rest of the prisoners, then came up and on Gungya remonstrating with them they all beat and kicked him, and the prisoner Kalooram moreover struck him with a stick on the head so hard that he fell down stunned and remained senseless for half an hour. Before he recovered his brother Hunmunta came to the spot, and as he was standing before the prisoner Lukhoo with his hands closed in a supplicating posture, the prisoner Hazaree came with a wooden instrument for pounding rice, which is very thick at the end, and holding it with both hands, struck him a blow with it from in front on the crown of the head with such force that the club broke into three pieces and caused him to stoop forward, whereupon the prisoner Jasroop struck him a blow on the side with another stick, and he (Hunmunta) thereupon fell down dead, and the prisoners then ran away.

Upon cross examination by Mr. Judge, the prisoners contradicted one another in many material points. Some of them also contradicted the evidence they had given before the magistrate. And even in examination in chief some of them proved that Gungya and Hunmunta gave gross provocation to the Marwarees of the bazaar in which the alleged murder took place. On cross-examination it was also proved, though several of the witnesses denied it, that there was a large gathering of Mahars, the friends of Gungya and Hunmunta, though they would not admit that they were doing anything but standing still until Hunmunta fell down dead.

When the case for the prosecution was closed Mr. Judge declined to call any witnesses for the defence. The Public Prosecutor then, in accordance with the New Code of Criminal Procedure, summed up.

Mr. Judge then replied and argued that the story told by the prosecution was so improbable as to be unworthy of belief; that the witnesses had contradicted not only one another but themselves also; that though it was quite clear that Hunmunta was dead there was no trustworthy evidence that any of the prisoners had killed him, or even that any of them were present when he met with his death; that the evidence elicited on cross-examination, was doubtful, especially that from the policeman, who had afterwards tried to withdraw his admission, that there was an affray between a few Marwarrees and a large number of Mahars, of whom the deceased Hunmunta was one, and therefore if the evidence for the prosecution was to be believed at all, the court could only come to the conclusion that the deceased Hunmunta had met with his death by the hand of some person unknown while he was in the act of illegally joining with a large number of other Mahars in illegally attacking a small number of Marwarrees who were only legally defending themselves, as it is clear from the fact of the affray (if it be true that there was an affray) having taken place in Marwarrees' quarter and not in the Mahars' quarter.

The assessors then found all the prisoners not guilty, and the learned Judge agreeing with the assessors, acquitted all the prisoners and ordered them to be discharged.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following Season reports, for the fortnight ending 20th instant, are published by the Officiating Cotton Commissioner:—

Ahmedabad, 28th January.—Weather mild and pleasant. Wheat 13; bajree 19·5.

Kaira, 29th January.—Cotton, tobacco, and other crops good except those damaged by late frost. Rice 8·7; bajree 17·5 kilogrammes.

Broach, 28th January.—Rain 7 cents. No damage to crops during the fortnight. Bajree 18 seers.

Surat, 29th January.—Cotton, wheat, &c, generally good. Wheat 9 seers.

Thanna, 28th January.—No rain. Weather fair and cold. Rice, 1st sort, 7½ and 9½; wheat 9½ and 12; dall 7½ and 8; and bajree 14½ and 15½ seers.

Colaba, 28th January.—No rain. Rubbee crops in good condition. Rice 14·2 seers at Alibaugh.

Khandeish, 28th January.—Rubbee crops thriving. Bajree 19½ seers.

Nassick, 28th January.—Late crops injured by cold. Rice 9; wheat 12; bajree 17 seers.

Ahmednuggur, 28th January.—No rain. Bajree 22 seers.

Belgaum, 28th January.—Weather fine. Cotton crops particularly favourable. Rubbee being reaped. Jowaree 21 seers.

Poona, 28th January.—No rain. No change in the report last made. Bajree 16·42 seers.

Sholapore, 28th January.—No rain. Cotton and rubbee continue good. Jowaree 25 seers.

Sattara, 28th January.—No rain. Cotton and rubbee crops continue good. Bajree 20 seers.

Kulladghee, 28th January.—Cotton and rubbee crops middling. Jowaree 30·9 seers.

Rutnagherry, 23rd January.—No rain. Dry season. Rice and kulith slightly suffered from insects and want of moisture respectively. Chillies, warni, moog, poote, kudwey and oореd, are promising.

Canara, 28th January.—Dry crops sowing completed at Kamptee. Rice 12·4 seers.

Dharwar, 29th January.—Cotton and late crops promising. Early crop harvest finished. Jowa

£1,000 a year out of the King's hereditary revenue, but the Irish Parliament granted a subsidy which gradually rose to £6,000 a year, large subscriptions flowed in from England and America, and the Charter schools became a powerful civilizing agency by the middle of the century. Mr. Froude reserves for a future volume his opinion on the causes of their ultimate failure, but indicates it beforehand in a passage sufficiently characteristic to deserve quotation :—

"The Charter Society failed partly from the disorganized condition of general Irish society, which spoilt the healthy working of the apprentice system, partly from the spirit of the age, with which, as the century waned, it found itself in too harsh hostility. The catechism and industrial training were too unspiritual to suit the sentiment of revived emotional Christianity, and when the schools, instead of turning out hard working labourers and artisans, were turned to purposes of soul-saving and propagandist enthusiasm, they came in conflict with modern liberal ideas, and were held to violate the sacred rights of conscience to choose its own religion, and, in its own wisdom, to believe whatever theories about divine things it happens to prefer."

It is almost incredible, and yet it is a certain fact, that an age which produced so thoroughly practical and enlightened an effort of Irish benevolence should have also witnessed the marvellous excesses of Irish lawlessness detailed in Mr. Froude's third book. Speaking of the barbarous habits adopted by English settlers in Ireland, Spenser quaintly exclaims, "Lord! how quickly doth that country alter men's natures!" and Sir Jonah Barrington, whose reminiscences comprise the best collection of Irish stories hitherto published, takes the wise precaution of warning his readers that anything, however impossible elsewhere, is liable to happen in Ireland. Mr. Froude might well have prefixed this saying as a motto for his two chapters headed respectively "Irish Ideas" and "The Smugglers," which are by far the most amusing and perhaps not the least instructive in the entire volume. The capacity of rapid transition from a smile to a scowl, from gentleness to cruelty, from chivalrous fidelity to dastardly treachery, had often been noticed as a peculiarity of Irish temperament, but we doubt whether any previous writer has ever drawn so hideous a picture of the moral deformity which may be developed out of the Irish temperament in the idiosyncracy of a numerous class. The class which Mr. Froude has thus pourtrayed, as in some degree representative of the nation, was composed of "young gentlemen," mostly the degenerate scions of old Irish proprietors, who form a connecting link between the Rapparees and the duelling squireens of a later age, but seem to have surpassed both in profligacy and heartlessness. It has been said that Whiteboyism, an essentially democratic outbreak provoked by the enclosure of pasture lands, was the origin and type of all agrarian disturbances in Ireland, and Arthur Young tells us, as the result of careful inquiry, that he could discover no trace of Whiteboyism having existed before 1760. Mr. Froude's Researches in the Dublin Record Office go far to qualify this impression, and to satisfy us that if the Irish peasantry took the law into their own hands for the first time in 1760, they might have pleaded in palliation of their worst outrages an unbroken series of precedents set by their natural leaders from "the infernal ten years" of rebellion downwards. "Human creatures," says Mr. Froude, "have at various times made devils of themselves, but probably no age, and no part of the world, have produced specimens quite so detestable as these Irish gentlemen. In unmanliness, in cowardice, in ferocity, in a combination of all the qualities most hateful and despicable in man's nature, they had achieved a distinction as yet unmatched. Yet such was the condition of Irish public opinion that their performances were encouraged by the clergy, and were so much in favour with general society that they were allowed to escape retribution." He adds, in the next paragraph, that Catholic superstition was often found in unholy alliance with their deliberate villany, and that "a curious anxiety was at times displayed for the soul of some outraged Protestant woman by men whom unless for the purpose of incurring merited damnation for their unpunished wickedness on earth, it would be difficult to credit with the possession of souls themselves."

However little we may admire the literary incontinence displayed in the use of such unmeasured terms, we cannot, in justice, call them altogether unfounded. The savage vengeance of the Galway "Houghers" was, after all, mainly wreaked upon cattle, and therefore did not amount to inhumanity of the most atrocious kind, but the cases of abduction adduced by Mr. Froude upon the authority of sworn depositions, which he professes to have perused himself, reveal a gregarious brutality among large classes, and those not the lowest classes, of Irish society in the wilder parts of the country, which makes English blood boil after the lapse of more than a century. We forbear to enter further into them, for obvious reasons, but we feel bound to say that, assuming their authenticity, we do not think Mr. Froude has exceeded the duty of an historian in narrating them, as he does, with becoming reticence and delicacy. Happily the stories which immediately follow these are of a less revolting kind, while they equally illustrate that contempt for human life and suffering which contrasts so remarkably in the Irish disposition with a feminine sympathy and desire to please. Those who relish anecdotes of personal daring will not be disappointed by Mr. Froude's spirited account of Captain Newdegate's single-handed defence of his own house against a gang of armed ruffians, or by the romantic story of Morty O'Sullivan, the great smuggling chief of Berehaven, whose character is a compound of Scott's Rob Roy and Dirck Hatteraick. Still more indicative of the utter demoralization engendered by the senseless legislative restraints on legitimate trading is the episode of the Danish East Indiaman wrecked in the Bay of Tralee, whose cargo of silver bullion, though saved from the sea, was afterwards violently seized and shared by a horde of plunderers, aided by "the Crosbies of Ballyhigs" under whose roof it was deposited for safety, and abetted by half the magistrates in the county of Kerry. No abridgment would convey to our readers any adequate notion of all that may be learnt from this story, or from that of the "Bodkin murder," planned and executed with diabolical coolness by members of a family still established and highly respected in the county of Galway. Such things could only have occurred in Ireland before the Union, as Sir Jonah Barrington would say; and though Mr. Froude may be right in regarding them as "the native growth of the soil" rather than as the fruit of oppressive legislation, he cannot justly deny that England, since the Revolution, had made herself mainly responsible for civilizing the Irish people. Unfortunately, he believes in the sword as the one effectual instrument of civilization, and breaks out, ever and anon, after the manner of Carlyle, into diatribes of which the following is a fair specimen :—"Unjust violence, alternating with affected repentance for past oppression, and childish prate about *Irish ideas*; this has been the eternal seesaw in the English administration of the unlucky country. Who but Cromwell has ever tried to rule her by *true* ideas?"

Returning from this seductive excursion into the province of Irish novelists, Mr. Froude makes an attempt to resume the historical thread of his discourse, but this attempt is by no means successful, and we shall not imitate it. There are two facts, however, which throw so much light on the political state of Ireland in the period under review as to demand special attention. The one is the positive fact that Wood's Patent raised a hurricane of disaffection before which Sir Robert Walpole himself found it necessary to retreat from a false position; the other is the negative fact that neither in 1715 nor in 1745 did the cause of the Pretender find any rallying point in Ireland. That a nation which had patiently endured the persecution of its ancient creed, the closing of its ports, the destruction of its staple manufactures, the rejection of measures for the improvement of its agriculture, and the assignment of pensions to royal mistresses and favourites out of its scanty revenues, should have apparently threatened rebellion, at the bare proposal of a slight depreciation in its copper coinage, is a phenomenon which assuredly calls for investigation. Several considerations may help us to estimate its real significance, and to put us on our guard against Mr. Froude's rather sensational description of what Mr. Goldwin Smith calls "the farcical panic about Wood's halfpence." In the first place, it is tolerably clear that however furious the outcry against the Patent, it was raised, not by the great body of the Irish people, but only by the "Irish interest" within the narrow circle of the ruling caste, and never became a popular watchword, except in Dublin. In the second place this agitation was assiduously and unscrupulously inflamed by Swift, a man of that robust common sense rarely given to Irishmen, whose genius and energy have dazzled Mr. Froude into placing him among the purest of Irish patriots. In the last place, trivial as the issue was, Irish resistance to English dictation was here, for once, based on firm constitutional grounds, and, therefore, enlisted the support of moderate and sober men never absolutely wanting in any community, whose influence would otherwise have been thrown into the Government scale. Even after making these allowances, the events recounted by Mr. Froude in the first chapter of his fourth book must be ranked among the many strange portents of Irish political history, but they will not bear the weight of any solid conclusion respecting the tendencies of Irish politics in the early part of the last century.

The passive attitude maintained by the Irish Tories, when the Old Pretender set up his standard at Braemar and, again, when Charles Edward advanced southward to Derby, "has been pleaded," according to Mr. Froude,—

"As an argument to prove the injustice or the folly of the penal laws. We are asked to believe that their devotion to England was proof even against gratuitous cruelty; that twice they let pass an opportunity for achieving their freedom rather than soil their honour with the taint of rebellion. It is true, and it is the most remarkable fact in Irish history, that Ireland did remain on these occasions undisturbed. Even when, later in the century, encouraged by the revolt of the American colonies, the Irish Protestants rose at last and wrenched out of the grasp of the English Parliament the legislative instruments of oppression, by which they had been so long racked and tortured; when the sympathy between the Irish Nonconformists and the American States was so keen that Paul Jones found a welcome in every Irish harbour that was unoccupied by an English squadron; when English commerce was swept out of St. George's Channel, and the Holyhead passage yachts were searched and plundered by privateers under the American flag, fitted out and manned by Protestant adventurers from Wexford and Dublin, it is true, that the staunchest friends which English Government possessed in the island were the representatives and great grandfathers of the Catholic Irish peasantry to whom America is now the land of promise, and whose dream is a liberated Ireland under the protectorate of the Stars and Stripes. In 1760, when Munster was in agrarian revolt, and the French, striking, as they supposed, at a vulnerable point in England's armour, attempted an invasion there, the minutest scrutiny failed to detect either correspondence or sympathy between Versailles and the Tipperary Whiteboys. In 1745, Irish Catholic Bishops were in communication with the Castle, prepared, should any movement be attempted in favour of the Pretender, to give information of it; but the occasion never arose."

Mr. Froude's solution of this historical problem might have been anticipated. Of course, he repudiates the suggestion that Penal Laws could not have been needed to keep down men who twice let pass so fair an opportunity of rebelling. They did not care to rebel in 1715, he thinks, precisely because they had been soundly beaten into "a good-humoured submissiveness," and "the priests learned to look on England as their protector against the Protestant Parliament." Moreover, the native Catholics had not forgiven the Act of Settlement, or James II.'s cowardly desertion of them, and "taught by the experience of 1692, preferred that the battles of Ireland should be fought elsewhere." Another and equally pertinent reason is to be found in the constant drain of adventurous spirits into the military service of France and Spain, leaving behind them a male Catholic population which Swift declared to be as insignificant as women and children, though we must not forget that it included popular heroes capable of ruthless murder and abduction. In 1745 all these causes were still in operation, but Mr. Froude dwells with unfeigned gratification on the "one effort of resolution" made by the Irish Parliament by opportunely passing a new Disarming Act, which the English Cabinet had shrunk from recommending. To this Act, and the replenishment of arsenals throughout Ireland, that country, in Mr. Froude's opinion, "owed the unbroken quiet in the rebellion of 1745, of which, by some absurd irony, the indulgent rule of Lord Chesterfield has gained exclusive credit." In this sentence, as in almost every chapter of Mr. Froude's work, the cloven foot of Carlyle's political morality is gratuitously obtruded on our view. No true friend of Ireland will deny that she has ever been, and still is, happier and more contented under a strong Government, nor are we concerned to condemn the policy which passed the Disarming Act of 1745. But we do emphatically protest, once more, against the assumption, constantly made by Mr. Froude, that a strong Government, conducted according to "the laws, so far as intellect can discern them, appointed by the Maker of the world," is the one thing needful for Ireland or any other dependent country; and, further, against the dogmatic assertion that "true liberty means the being governed by just laws." We maintain, on the contrary, that a dependent country like Ireland in the days of Chesterfield specially needs to be governed, as he governed it, not with strength and justice only, but in a conciliatory spirit, and with a view to preparing it for self-government, and we believe the wisdom of this policy to have been attested in the crisis of 1745.

To be continued.

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We recommend this Wine with every confidence. It is far superior to any Wine in the market at the same quotation.

WINES SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

MESSRS. PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S SHIPPING.

SHERRIES—Dry Pale—Red Seal	...	...	Rs. 20 per dozen.
Do.	Yellow Seal	...	" 22 "
Dry Soft	Amontillado, Brown		
Seal	...	...	" 28 "
PORTS—Red Seal	...	...	" 22 "
Black Seal	...	...	" 26 "
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR—a delicious substitute for Sherry and Bitters			" 18 "
CHAMPAGNE—Daumal et fils. Dry "Carte Blanche," fine t quality			" 33 "
SHERRY—Ashburner's Amontillado		...	" 24 "
SICILIAN CLARET—pure and full bodied		...	" 10 "
CLARETS—Medoc—sound and good		...	" 9 "
SPARKLING HOCK—Beckhard and Solme's		No.	... " 30 "
SPARKLING MOSELLE	do.	"	... " 30 "
STILL HOCKS—Rudesheimer	do.	"	... " 30 "
Hochheim	do.	"	... " 25 "
CHAMPAGNES—A Collin's Fleur de Sillery			... " 22 "
Do.	Dry pale, and very choice		... " 28 "

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

SHERRY, very Dry.—Green Seal, from Butler & Son	per doz.	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	"	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	"	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	"	20

GERMAN WINES,

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

MARCOBRUNNER	per doz. quarts	Rs. 35
NEROBERGER	"	" 35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	"	" 32
RAUENTHALER	"	" 32
RUDESHEIMER	"	" 24
NIERSTEINER	"	" 21
BODENHEIMER	"	" 18
WALPOLSZHEIMER (Red)	"	" 18
GEISENHEIMER	"	pints 10
RIESLING	"	quarts 15

CLARET.

By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine			per doz.	quarts 10
Ditto	ditto	ditto	"	pints 6
PAULLAC, superior quality			"	quarts 12
Ditto	ditto	ditto	"	pints 6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine			"	quarts 16
Sr. JULIEN	do.	do.	"	18
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine			"	pints 16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine			"	quarts 21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. FOIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1861	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	" "	24
SAVIGNY	" "	20
BEAUNE	" "	16
CHABLIS	" "	18

CHAMPAGNE,

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by John Neuberg & Co., Rheims per doz. quarts 40
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres... " " 30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto... " pints 16

SPARKLING MOSELLE,

NONPAREL ..... per doz. quarts 28
Do. ..... " pints. 15

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label ..... per doz. Rs. 24
Do. Do. " Green Label ..... " " " 27

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BY SARKIES AND MOLINE.

Quarts in Cases of 4 doz., per doz. ..... Rs. 5 12
Pints in Cases of 8 doz., per doz. 3 12

LANDED PER S.S. "COMO,"

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

STONE AND CO.,

Quarts in original Cases of 4 doz., per doz., Rs. 5-12: single dozens Rs. 6.

For Special Price List apply to

J. NEUBERG.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Steamer "COMO" having arrived, CUTLER, PALMER and Co. can SUPPLY their PETIT MEDOC, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 16th January 1873.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT XXXXX.

BOTTLED BY SPARKS MOLINE.

Strongly recommended for Invalids, being perfectly free from acidity and possessing great nourishing properties.

Quarts ..... Rs. 7 per Dozen, Cash.
Pints ..... " 5 " "

We have very frequent shipments, and the demand for our Stout is sufficiently great to effect a ready sale as soon as landed, which prevents our stock from accumulating, thus our importations can always be relied on as being perfectly sound and fresh. A fresh shipment has just arrived—registered orders will receive immediate attention.

MESSRS. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. beg to announce that they have recently received, per Steamer Orlando, via Suez Canal, the following WINES, to be disposed of at Cash Prices, viz. :—

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, first quality	.....	.....	quarts Rs. 36 per doz.
Ditto	.....	.....	pints " 20 "
Ditto ANCHOR BRAND	.....	.....	quarts " 36 "
Ditto	.....	.....	pints " 19 "
MOET & CHENDON'S CHAMPAGNE, first quality.	.....	.....	quarts " 36 "
Ditto	.....	.....	pints " 19 "
JACQUESSON & FILS' CHAMPAGNE, first quality.	.....	.....	quarts " 24 "
Ditto	.....	.....	pints " 14 "
Ditto second quality.	.....	.....	quarts " 21 "
Ditto	.....	.....	pints " 13 "

They also receive by every Mail Steamer PRIME YORK HAMS, WILTSHIRE BACON, and DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE. These last always in Cut.

27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CORDON BLEU CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 32 per doz., Cash.

THIS WINE, although cheap, is really a good wholesome dry Champagne—pure Epernay. We recommend it for tiffin or evening parties.

GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE.

No. 1 Dry extremely delicate
" 2 Extra Dry do. do.
" 3 Very Dry do. do.
" 4 The driest Wine obtainable.

Rs. 44 per doz.

These Brands are all of the 1st Quality, full of aroma, and as Vintages Wines they are unequalled.

DUC LE MAGNUMS of Champagne 1st Quality Dry. Each Bottle is equal to 4 ordinary Quarts Rs. 64 per case of 4.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns, and all cases are examined prior to despatch, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case. The risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

NOTICES.